PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

BIOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON

MUTANDA ORNITHOLOGICA.

X.

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In the following paragraphs¹ attention is called to the preoccupied names of five species of birds. These belong to the families Turdidae, Pycnonotidae, and Ploceidae.

FAMILY TURDIDAE.

Petrophila erythrogastra (Vigors).

The name Petrophila erythrogastra, long in use for a Himalayan thrush, is untenable, since its original combination, Turdus erythrogaster Vigors (Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1831 [March 2, 1832] p. 171; Himalaya Mountains), is a homonym of the prior Turdus erythrogaster Boddaert (Tabl. Planch. Enlum. d'Hist. Nat., 1783, p. 22; Senegal), which latter is a synonym of Spreo pulcher (Müller). For Petrophila erythrogastra the Petrocincla rufiventris Jardine and Selby (Illustr. Ornith., 1835, pl. CXXIX; Himalayan District, India) will therefore come into use, and the name of this species now will become Petrophila rufiventris (Jardine and Selby).

FAMILY PYCNONOTIDAE.

Iole philippensis (Gmelin).

The name *Iole philippensis* (Gmelin), at present in use for a Philippine bulbul, must be discarded, since its original combination, *Turdus philippensis* Gmelin (Syst. Nat., I, ii, 1789, p. 814; Philippine Islands), is invalidated by *Turdus philippensis* Müller (Vollständ. Natursyst. Suppl., 1776, p. 145; Philippine Islands), a synonym of *Petrophila cyanus solitaria* (Müller). Its only other name is *Philedon gularis* Pucheran (Arch. Mus. d'Hist. Nat., VII, 1854, p. 344, pl. XVIII; "China"), the type locality of which, originally and erroneously given as China, we hereby designate as Manila, Luzon Island, Philippine Islands. The species will, therefore, now stand as *Iole gularis* (Pucheran).

¹For the nine previous articles in this series, cf. Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XXX, March 31, 1917, pp. 75–76; July 27, 1917, pp. 125–126; ibid., XXXI, May 16, 1918, pp. 47–49; November 29, 1918, pp. 125–126; ibid., XXXII, February 14, 1919, pp. 7–8; April 11, 1919, pp. 21–22; June 27, 1919, pp. 127–128; December 31, 1919, pp. 239–240; ibid., XXXIII, December 30, 1920, pp. 83–84.

Family PLOCEIDAE. Erythrura tricolor (Vieillot).

The name Erythrura tricolor can no longer be employed for the species of weaver bird to which it has been applied, since its original combination, Fringilla tricolor Vieillot (Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat., XII, 1817, p. 233; Timor), is debarred by Fringilla tricolor Linnaeus (Syst. Nat., ed. 12, I, 1766, p. 323; Surinam, Dutch Guiana), applied to some other and undetermined species. The proper name for the Timor bird seems to be Erythrura forbesi Sharpe (Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., XIII, 1890, p. 387; Loetoer, Timorlaut Island, East Indies), from Timorlaut Island, since the latter is, according to both E. Hartert (Novit. Zool., XI, 1904, p. 217) and C. E. Hellmayr (Zool. Timor, I, 1914, p. 62), inseparable from the bird from Timor.

Since the generic name *Erythrura* was originally spelled *Erythura* (Swainson, Nat. Hist. and Classif. Birds, II, 1837, p. 280), the species at present under consideration should now stand as *Erythura forbesi* (Sharpe).

Spermospiza guttata (Vieillot).

The Loxia guttata of Vieillot (Hist. Nat. Ois. Chant., 1805, p. 103, pl. LXVIII; Malimba, French Congo, West Africa), which is now known as Spermospiza guttata, must give way on account of Loxia guttata Shaw (Mus. Lever., II, No. 6, 1796, p. 47, upper fig. [2] of plate; Australia), which is now called Stagonopleura guttata (Shaw). The next available name for this weaver bird seems to be Fringilla pustulata Voigt (Cuv. Thierr., I, 1831, p. 581), which is a renaming of Loxia guttata Vieillot. This appears not to be preoccupied, because Fringilla pustulata Lichtenstein (Verz. Säug. und Vögeln Zool. Mus. K. Univ. Berlin, 1818, p. 24), which refers to a form of Leucosticte from the Kuril Islands, is a nomen nudum. The weaver bird, Spermospiza guttata, we must, therefore, hereafter call Spermospiza pustulata (Voigt).

Estrilda cinerea (Vieillot).

The name Estrilda cinerea must be changed, since its basis, Fringilla cinerea Vieillot (Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat., XII, 1817, p. 176; Africa), is rendered untenable by Fringilla cinerea Gmelin (Syst. Nat., I, ii, 1789, p. 922; Unalaska, Alaska), which is now considered a synonym of Melospiza melodia sanaka McGregor. A name for Estrilda cinerea is to be found in Fringilla troglodytes Lichtenstein (Verz. Doubl., 1823, p. 26; Senegambia), and it should be known hereafter as Estrilda troglodytes (Lichtenstein).